

**This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)



PCT/AU 96 / 00189

08/913976

REC'D 07 MAY 1996

WIPO PCT

Patent Office
Canberra

I, DAVID DANIEL CLARKE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PATENT SERVICES,
hereby certify that the annexed are true copies of the Provisional specification and
drawing(s) as filed on 5 April 1995 in connection with Application No. PN 2187 for a
patent by AMPOL LIMITED filed on 5 April 1995.

I further certify that the annexed documents are not, as yet, open to public inspection.

PRIORITY DOCUMENT



WITNESS my hand this Nineteenth
day of April 1996

DAVID DANIEL CLARKE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PATENT SERVICES

88005

AUSTRALIAN	
PROVISIONAL NO.	DATE OF FILING
PN2187	- 5 APR. 95
PATENT OFFICE	

- 1 -

P/00/009
Regulation 3.2

AUSTRALIA
Patents Act 1990

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

Invention Title: "Oil for Agricultural Use"

The invention is described in the following statement:

GH&CO REF: P05319-DX/RPW:AHS

OIL FOR AGRICULTURAL USE

The present invention relates to an oil for agricultural use, in particular to a petroleum derived spray oil "PSO", being primarily an oil for use as an insecticide and/or an acaricidal control spray oil. More particularly, the invention relates to a PSO having certain additive(s) which reduces the phytotoxicity of the oil in relation to, for example, crops and plants. The invention will be primarily described in relation to its use with refined and semi-refined light oils, but it should be appreciated that the invention has broader application.

Petroleum spray oils ("PSO's") are used in agriculture on their own and as carriers or solvents for spraying pesticides, herbicides, micronutrients, chemical adjuvants, etc. The oils are widely used because of their effectiveness in controlling a wide range of pests and diseases, and because of their relatively low cost, relatively low health hazard (including low mammalian toxicity) and wide availability. They also show an absence of residual effect against beneficial predators and parasitoids.

However, certain grades and applications of PSO's have been shown to be phytotoxic, particularly in high dosage applications, or in environments where exposure to sunlight is imminent or intense. Acute phytotoxicity can lead to excessive leaf drop in plants and less obvious chronic symptoms such as inhibition of yield of crops.

There has been much debate in the scientific literature as to the mechanisms of oil induced phytotoxicity, but a primary source of phytotoxicity has been attributed to membrane disruption. Membrane disruption involves the dissolution of folia semipermeable membranes, leading to a breakdown in the plant structure and wilting and/or death of the plant. The problem of membrane disruption was largely overcome

by improved oil refinement and the instigation of quality criteria.

5 Phytotoxic effects have been linked with the distillation temperature or viscosity of the particular oil used in spraying. Phytotoxicity has also been attributed to spray oil dose rate and duration of spraying.

10 However, photodegradation of modern highly refined PSO's with subsequent phytotoxicity has largely been overlooked by researchers and manufacturers in this area.

15 The formation of acids in PSO's is associated with the photo-degradation (eg. oxidation) of the PSO mediated by UVA radiation. It is now surmised that a contributing or major factor in the phytotoxicity of PSO's could relate to the level of acidity in the PSO when sprayed, or developed after spraying. Even "superior" spray oils (ie. highly refined spray oils), upon exposure to light, may develop acidity and become markedly phytotoxic. This tendency can be enhanced where an oil applied to a plant
20 is exposed to UV radiation (eg. sunlight) for an extended period of time, so that many of the components of the oil are photo-oxidised into organic acids, in turn attacking the plants.

25 It would be advantageous if at least preferred embodiments of the present invention provided an oil for agricultural use, in particular an oil for agricultural spraying, that includes therein a component, or components, capable of preventing the formation of acidic products within the oil, or ameliorating or neutralising
30 their effects.

 In a first aspect, the present invention provides an oil for agricultural use having added thereto an oil soluble basic compound.

35 By employing an oil soluble base, at least some of any acidic compounds present in or formed in the acid can be neutralised.

 Preferably, the basic compound is:

 (a) a sulphonate;

- (b) a phenate;
- (c) a hydroxy containing compound; and/or
- (d) an amine.

Thus, a large variety of bases can be added to the
5 oil as appropriate.

In this regard, it is preferred that the basic compound is an overbased sulphonate or phenate, and it is particularly preferred that the basic compound is a calcium overbased sulphonate.

10 Preferably, the calcium overbased sulphonate is present in the oil in a range 0.01-5 wt% total. It is most preferred that the calcium overbased sulphonate is present in the oil in an amount of about 1.0 wt% total. A metal overbased sulphonate includes an aqueous micelle
15 defined by a plurality of relatively long-hydrocarbon chain molecules having a polar head (ie. sulphonate functionality) and a hydrophobic tail (eg. long chain alkyl, and an excess amount of metal base, eg. calcium carbonate in the micelle. (A depiction of an overbased
20 sulphonate is shown in Figure 5). Metals other than calcium can also be used in the sulphonate or phenate (eg. magnesium overbased sulphonates).

As described above, exposure of a PSO to UV radiation brings about photo-degradation of the PSO (ie.
25 through the photo-oxidation thereof) into peroxides, acids, esters, polymers etc, thus increasing the phytotoxicity of the PSO.

In a second aspect, the present invention provides an oil for agricultural use having added thereto an oil
30 soluble UV deactivator.

Photo-oxidation can thus be prevented or ameliorated, or alternatively any photo-oxidation products (eg. peroxide free-radicals) can be scavenged and/or trapped.

Preferably, the UV deactivator is:

- 35 (a) a UV absorber;
- (b) a free-radical trap or scavenger.

The UV absorber absorbs UV radiation and thus tends to prevent photo-oxidation, whereas the free-radical trap or

scavenger neutralises any free-radicals produced during photo-oxidation (eg. peroxides).

Preferably, the UV absorber is:

- (i) a benzotriazole compound;
- 5 (i) an ortho-hydroxy benzophenone compound;
- or
- (iii) a benzoxazole, benztriazole or benzthiazole compound.

In this regard, the UV absorber is preferably
10 [TINUVIN 171 , pref. at 0.005%, - DETAILS NOT YET RECEIVED!].

Alternatively, the UV absorber can be iso-octyl-3-(3-(2H-benzotriazole-2-yl)-5-tert.butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate. (A commercially available form of this
15 compound is known as TINUVIN 384 (Trade Mark of Ciba Geigy Limited. TINUVIN 384 is a liquid UV absorber of the hydroxyphenyl benztriazole class. It has high thermal stability and permanence.

Preferably, the iso-octyl-3-(3-(2H-benzotriazole-2-yl)-5-tert.butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate is present
20 in the range of 0.001-0.5 wt% total of the oil, most preferably at about 0.01 wt% total of the oil.

Preferably, the free-radical trap or scavenger is a metal dithiocarbamate. In this regard it is preferred
25 that the metal dithiocarbamate is zinc diamyldithiocarbamate.

A preferred oil for use as a PSO is a refined light oil (C_{15} to C_{35} length of hydrocarbon chain). In particular, it is preferred that the oil portion of the
30 PSO is a C_{15} to C_{35} light paraffinic or light naphthenic petroleum derived oil.

Preferably, the light paraffinic or light naphthenic oil is:

- (a) chemically neutralised;
- 35 (b) clay treated;
- (c) solvent refined; or
- (d) hydro-treated.

Physical properties of such oils are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Surfactants are typically added to PSO's to enable the oil to be dispersed in water for subsequent spraying.

5 Typical surfactants include nonionic surfactants. The nonionic surfactants can be added in the range of 0.5 wt% to 20 wt%.

In a most preferred spray oil formulation, a refined light oil can include 0.5 - 20 wt% nonionic surfactant, 10 1.0 wt% calcium overbased sulphonate and 0.005 wt% benztriazole compound. Thus, preferred formulations may include both an oil soluble basic compound and a UV deactivator.

In a further aspect of the present invention an additive composition for an oil for agricultural use is 15 provided which can include a base (as defined above), and/or a UV deactivator (as defined above).

This additive composition can also include emulsifying surfactant(s) (as defined above). Such an additive composition can be provided separately from the 20 oil (eg. PSO) and can be added to the oil in situ (eg. prior to spraying). The additive composition finds useful application when added to less than ideally refined oils, or oils that are in various stages of oxidation, and can stabilise, eliminate or reduce the 25 phytotoxicity of such oils prior to spraying etc.

Notwithstanding any other forms which may fall within the scope of the present invention, preferred forms of the invention will now be described, by way of 30 example, and also in conjunction with the attached Figures in which:

Figure 1 shows the effect of acidity on betacyanin efflux and the control thereof by adding calcium overbased sulphonate to oils (with reference to oils 35 without such addition);

Figures 2 and 4 show the effect of adding a base and UV deactivator to different oils when exposed to UV radiation;

Figure 3 shows a fourier transform infra-red carbonyl peak measurement (ie. measurement of acidity) for different oils with base and/or UV deactivator added thereto;

5 Figure 5 depicts schematically typical molecular structures of sulphonates and phenates;

Figure 6 shows the UV absorption spectra of typical 2-hydroxybenzophenones (as preferred UV deactivators);

10 Figure 7 shows schematically the molecular structure of TINUVIN 384; and

Figure 8 shows the transmission spectrum for various solution concentrations of TINUVIN 384 in toluene.

EXAMPLES

15 A standard nomenclature has been employed throughout the examples for the petroleum spray oils. For example, when a PSO is referred to as a 60N or 70N oil, the number portion refers to and is derived from the measurement of viscosity in Saybolt universal seconds and the term neutral refers to the paraffinic nature of the oil.

20 When the terminology ASTM and AS is used throughout the specification it is a reference to American Society for Testing and Materials and Australian Standard respectively.

25 Membrane disruption (and thus phytotoxicity), as referred to in the Figures has been measured by the Betacyanin Efflux Test. The standard test is applied on beetroot tuba disks which have no cuticle and thus the effects of a PSO on the cell membrane can be monitored directly.

30 MEMBRANE DISRUPTION BY BETACYANIN EFFLUX FROM UNPROTECTED CELL MEMBRANES

Oil induced disruption of cell membranes unprotected by a cuticle layer was measured by betacyanin efflux from beetroot tuba disks (Coupland, D. et al. (1989)
35 Evaluation of three techniques used to determine surfactant phytotoxicity; Annals of Applied Biology 115, 147-156). Test material was prepared by making 7 mm

diameter disks with a cork borer and cutting them to 1 mm thickness. Preliminary studies showed disks were best used after a two hour rinse in tap water followed by air drying. It was essential to remove adsorbed water because water induced premature betacyanin efflux.

Dry disks (n=3) of known fresh weight were added to 10 mL test tubes and completely covered by 2 Ml oil. The treatments were then incubated for 3 hours at 30°C when an isotonic solution of 5 Ml of 0.4 M sorbitol in deionised water was added. The tubes were set aside to allow betacyanin efflux for 18 hours at 20°C. Analysis of the aqueous layer was performed by colorimetric analysis at 535 nm in 1 cm cells against a solvent blank. Absorbance readings were then normalised to absorbance/disk weight to eliminate differences between disks. This procedure together with the choice of three randomly chosen disks was successful in obtaining reproducible results. Cooking of the disks to produce a maximum efflux for normalisation purposes did not improve the precision.

The pink colour developed by betacyanin efflux conformed to a classical logistic curve when calibrated with oil acidity. The effective dose (ED₅₀) for 3 hours contact was 0.11 mg KOH/g oil (ASTM D927) and the detection limit for no observable effect was 0.08 mg KOH/g oil (0.5 Abs units/g).

In the Figures and Tables, the phytotoxicity of various spray oils, as determined by betacyanin efflux, is shown.

From the tests, it was established that when a membrane disruption value of 0.5 Absorbance Units/g specimen (Abs/g) was exceeded, then damage to the plant would follow. In other words, a result of 0.5 or less is a phyto-safe membrane disruption value.

35 Example 1 (Figure 1)

Various levels of calcium overbased sulphonate, (shown as "base" in Figure 1) were added to 70N and 150N oils, both

oxidised and unoxidised. As shown clearly in Figure 1, with the addition of both 0.1% of the base and 1% of the base, the membrane disruption value is held below about 0.4 Abs/g (which is in the phyto-safe zone). Figure 1
5 also compares these oils against standard oils of different acid values.

Example 2 (Figure 2)

A 70N oil had a number of additives (as shown in Figure 2) added thereto. Figure 2 shows the effects of exposing
10 the oil to 4mW of UV radiation/cm² with time, and also indicates the effects of variation in the levels of base (eg. calcium overbased sulphonate) and UV deactivator (eg. TINUVIN 384).

Example 3 (Figure 3)

15 A 70N oil (with similar additives to Example 3) was exposed to 4mW of UV radiation/cm². Figure 3 shows the results from a fourier transform infra-red spectrum of the oil with time, indicating the variation in acidity between various "treated" and "untreated" oils. From
20 Figure 3, it can be seen that the addition of even a small amount of base and UV deactivator minimises the formation of acids (indicated by the carbonyl function, ie. absorbance at 1710 cm⁻¹).

Example 4 (Figure 4)

25 In a similar manner to Example 2, a 70N oil had a number of additives added thereto and was then exposed to UV radiation. The acidity of the resultant oil with time is shown for various combinations of the base and UV deactivator, indicating that excellent results are
30 obtained when both a base and a UV deactivator are present.

Example 5

Various additive compositions for use as a separate additive or concentrate pack for addition to oils for

agricultural use were prepared. The additive compositions most typically included one or two nonionic surfactants (ie. emulsifying surfactants to render the oil suitable for use as a PSO (eg. in water)), and an oil
5 soluble base (eg. calcium overbased sulphonate) and/or a UV deactivator (eg. TINUVIN 384).

An advantage of an additive composition is that it can be added to PSO's in situ (ie. it can be transported in a concentrate form to the user of the PSO, who then
10 adds an appropriate dosage). This means that a local or regional oil can be employed (ie. the treated oil itself does not need to be transported to site) and thus transportation costs can be reduced.

A most preferred additive composition was as
15 follows: Nonionic surfactant(s) plus calcium overbased sulphonate and benztriazole compound in a ratio of 140.5:1, (not including surfactant).

Example 6

Another preferred formulation for a light petroleum spray
20 oil included 0.5 - 20 wt% nonionic surfactant, 1.0 wt% calcium overbased sulphonate and 0.05 wt% TINUVIN 384.

Table 1 below summarises the photo-degradation performance of various compositions when added to 60 Neutral oil, 70 Neutral oil and 150 Neutral oil, against
25 these oils by themselves. This Table demonstrates the broad applicability of the formulation in different types of oil, and shows that membrane disruption and acidity are considerably reduced or eliminated when such additives are present.

30 Table 2 shows the typical chemical characteristics of petroleum spray oils suitable for use with the present invention. Table 3 shows some of the properties of a broad range of light spray oils suitable for use in the present invention. Table 4 shows absorption spectra of a

number of different benzophenones for use as a UV deactivator.

Figure 5

Figure 5 shows a schematic representation of the typical molecular structures of overbased sulphonates and phenates, wherein the micelle is defined by a plurality of water-soluble polar sulphonate functionality groups (hydrophilic heads) facing inwardly, with each sulphonate head having an oil soluble non-polar alkyl chain (hydrophobic tail) projecting outwardly therefrom. The overbased sulphonates contain an excess amount of metal base (eg. calcium carbonate) which neutralises acids formed during photo-degradation of the oils. The alkyl chain length of the sulphonates ranges from 18 to over 20 carbon atoms, whereas the alkyl chain length of the phenates contains approximately 12 carbon atoms.

Figures 6, 7 and 8

Figure 6 shows the UV absorption spectra of typical 2-hydroxybenzophenones which can be used as a UV deactivator in some forms of the present invention. (Table 4 also shows the absorption spectra of different benzophenones).

Figure 7 shows the chemical structure of TINUVIN 384 and

Figure 8 shows a transmission spectra for various concentrations of TINUVIN in toluene' indicating its preferred usage as a UV absorber.

From the above description, it can be seen that the addition of an oil soluble base and an oil soluble UV deactivator (in various preferred configurations) can eliminate, ameliorate or reduce membrane disruption (as measured by betacyanin efflux) and acidity in petroleum spray oils (resulting from the photo-degradation/photo-

oxidation of spray oils in the presence of oxygen and UV radiation), thereby reducing the phytotoxicity of spray oils.

5 The invention finds application with a wide variety of spray oils, and particularly with less than ideally refined base oils. Thus, by adding a preferred composition to such non-ideally refined spray oils, they can immediately be used thereafter with a reduced risk of phytotoxicity.

10 Whilst the invention has been described with reference to a number of preferred embodiments, it should be appreciated that the invention can be embodied in many other forms.

TABLE 1
THE EFFECT OF ADDITIVES IN PETROLEUM SPRAY OIL

Treatment exposed for 20 hours (@2mW/cm ² UV [a] light)	Betacyanin efflux (Abs/g)	Carbonyl peak (Abs. units)	Acidity mg KOH/g
60 Neutral oil	2.45	0.1209	0.26
60 Neutral oil + 1% base +0.005% UV deactivator	0	0.0678	0.009
70 Neutral oil	3.16	0.1421	0.3
70 Neutral oil + 1% base +0.005% UV deactivator	0	0.0858	0.007
150 Neutral oil	2.57	0.2118	0.77
150 Neutral oil + 1% base +0.005% UV deactivator	0	0.1395	0.26

TABLE 2

TYPICAL CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PETROLEUM SPRAY OILS

Analysis	Method	Typical base oil ^A	AS 1888 C21 NR class ^B	AS 1888 C23 NR class ^B
Density @ 15°C	ASTM D1298 (g/mL)	.846	<0.870	<0.880
Refractive index @ 20°C	ASTM D1218	1.4680	-	-
Viscosity @ 40°C	ASTM D2270 (cSt)	12	-	-
%UR	ASTM D483	94	>92	>92
Carbon No. @10% ^C	Furness et al. 1987	20.2	>18.2	>19.0
Carbon No. @50%	"	23.5	>21	>22.0
Carbon No. @90%	"	25.3	<24.2	<26.0
50% DT	ASTM D2887	385°C	>357°C	>369°C
50% DT	ASTM D1160	231°C	>206°C	>217°C
Boiling range	ASTM D2887	57°C	<74°C	<81°C
%Cp	ASTM D3238	70	-	-
%Cn	"	28	-	-
%Ca	"	2	-	-
%Aromatic mass	ASTM D2549	10	-	-

A = 70 Neutral

B = Proposed Australian standard [Furness et al. 1987]. These classes equate to the USA "superior " oil grade.

C = Carbon Number when X% mass has distilled.

NR = Narrow Range

%Cp = % carbon atoms as paraffin, n = naphthene, a = aromatic

DT = Distillation temperature (C°: @ 101 kPa ASTM D2887 or 10 kPa ASTM D1160).

TABLE 3

Properties of Oils as Defined by the TSCA Inventory^A

CAS name of distillates	CAS No.	Carbon number distribution	Remarks
Chemically neutralized light paraffinic	64742-28-5	C15-C30	Contains relatively large proportion of saturates
Chemically neutralized light naphthenic	64742-35-4	C15-C30	Few normal paraffins
Clay treated light paraffinic	64742-37-6	C15-C30	Mostly saturates
Clay treated light naphthenic	64742-45-6	C15-C30	Few normal paraffins
Solvent refined light paraffinic	64741-89-5	C15-C30	Predominantly saturates
Solvent refined light naphthenic	64741-97-5	C15-C30	Few normal paraffins
Hydrotreated light paraffinic	64742-55-8	C15-C30	Contains a relatively large proportion of saturates
Hydrotreated light naphthenic	64742-53-6	C15-C30	Few normal paraffins

A: US EPA (1978); TSCA, US Toxic substances control act.

B: CAS number: Chemical abstracts service registry number.

TABLE 4
ABSORPTION SPECTRA OF BENZOPHENONES

<i>Benzophenone (substituents)</i>	<i>a</i>		<i>b</i>		<i>c</i>		<i>Ref.</i>
	λ_{max}	$\log \epsilon$	λ_{max}	$\log \epsilon$	λ_{max}	$\log \epsilon$	
None	250	4.30	—	—	333	1.85	89
4-OH	248	4.00	289	4.17	—	—	II4
4,4'-di-OH	—	—	295	4.28	—	—	II4
2-OH	251	4.04	—	—	342	3.20	89
2-OMe	251	4.04	—	—	342	3.20	89
3-OMe	256	4.05	—	—	—	—	89
2,4-di-OH	242	3.94	290	3.96	338	4.12	II4
2,6-di-OH	250	4.07	280	3.74	—	—	II4
2,6-di-OH—5- ϕ CO	248	4.30	290	3.90	348	4.34	II4
2,4-di-OH—5- ϕ CO	258	4.27	275	4.26	338	4.15	II4
2,6-di-OH—3,5-di- ϕ CO	258	4.30	280	4.53	330	3.91	II4
2,4-di-OH—2'-OMe	256	4.16	285	4.29	325	4.14	II4
2,4-di-OH—4'-Me	250	3.93	290	4.07	340	4.09	II4
2,4-di-OH—4'-Cl	250	4.08	290	4.02	325	4.04	II4
2,4-di-OH—3',4'-di-Cl	252	3.98	290	4.10	325	3.96	II4
2,4-di-OH—2',4'-di-OH	242	3.80	283	3.96	352	4.17	II4
2,4-di-OMe	245	4.18	280	3.86	310	3.78	II4
2-OH—4-OMe	—	—	289	4.13	322	3.96	II4
2-OH—4,4'-di-OMe	—	—	285	4.20	320	4.12	II4
2-OH—4-OMe—3-Me	250	3.89	300	4.27	—	—	II4

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. An oil for agricultural use having added thereto an oil soluble basic compound.
2. An oil as claimed in claim 1, wherein the basic
5 compound is:
 - (a) a sulphonate;
 - (b) a phenate;
 - (c) a hydroxy containing compound; and/or
 - (d) an amine.
- 10 3. An oil as claimed in claim 2, wherein the basic compound is an overbased sulphonate or phenate.
4. An oil as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3, wherein the basic compound is a calcium overbased sulphonate.
5. An oil as claimed in claim 4, wherein the calcium
15 overbased sulphonate is present in the oil in a range 0.01-5.0 wt% total.
6. An oil as claimed in claim 5, wherein the calcium overbased sulphonate is present in the oil in an amount of about 1.0 wt% total.
- 20 7. An oil for agricultural use having added thereto an oil soluble UV deactivator.
8. An oil as claimed in claim 7, wherein the UV deactivator is:
 - (a) a UV absorber;
 - 25 (b) a free-radical trap or scavenger.
9. An oil as claimed in claim 8, wherein the UV absorber is:
 - (i) a benzotriazole compound;

- (ii) an ortho-hydroxy benzophenone compound;
or
- (iii) a benzoxazole, benztriazole or
benzthiazole compound.

- 5 10. An oil as claimed in claim 9, wherein in (i) the UV
absorber is:
(a) CHEMICAL NAME FOR TINUVIN 171; or
(b) iso-octyl-3-(3-(2H-benzotriazole-2-yl)-5-tert.butyl-
4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate.
- 10 11. An oil as claimed in claim 10, wherein compound (a)
is present in the range of (?); or compound (b) is
present in the range of 0.001-0.5 wt% total.
12. An oil as claimed in claim 11, wherein compound (a)
is present at about 0.005 wt% total; or compound (b) is
15 present at about 0.1 wt% total.
13. An oil as claimed in claim 8, wherein the free-
radical trap or scavenger is a metal dithiocarbamate.
14. An oil as claimed in claim 13, wherein the metal
dithiocarbamate is zinc diamyldithiocarbamate.
- 20 15. An oil as claimed in any one of the preceding
claims, wherein the oil portion is a C₁₅ to C₃₅ light
paraffinic or light naphthenic petroleum derived oil.
16. An oil as claimed in claim 15, wherein the light
paraffinic or light naphthenic oil is:
25 (a) chemically neutralised;
(b) clay treated;
(c) solvent refined; or
(d) hydro-treated.
17. An oil as claimed in any one of the preceding
30 claims, further including emulsifying surfactant(s).

18. An oil as claimed in claim 17, wherein the surfactant(s) is/are nonionic surfactant(s) and is/are added at about 0.5 wt% to 20.0 wt% total of the oil.

5 19. An oil for agricultural use including the oil soluble basic compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 6 and the UV deactivator as defined in any one of claims 7 to 14.

10 20. An oil for agricultural use substantially as herein described with reference to the Examples, optionally when read in conjunction with the attached Figures.

21. An additive composition for an oil for agricultural use including a base as defined in any one of claims 1 to 6 and/or a UV deactivator as defined in any one of claims 7 to 14.

15 22. An additive composition as claimed in claim 21, wherein the oil to which the composition is added is as defined in claim 15 or claim 16, and wherein the additive composition optionally includes emulsifying surfactant(s) as defined in claim 17 or claim 18.

20 23. An additive composition substantially as herein described with reference to the Examples, optionally when read in conjunction with the attached Figures.

DATED this 28th day of March 1995

AMPOL LIMITED

25 By their Patent Attorneys
GRIFFITH HACK & CO.

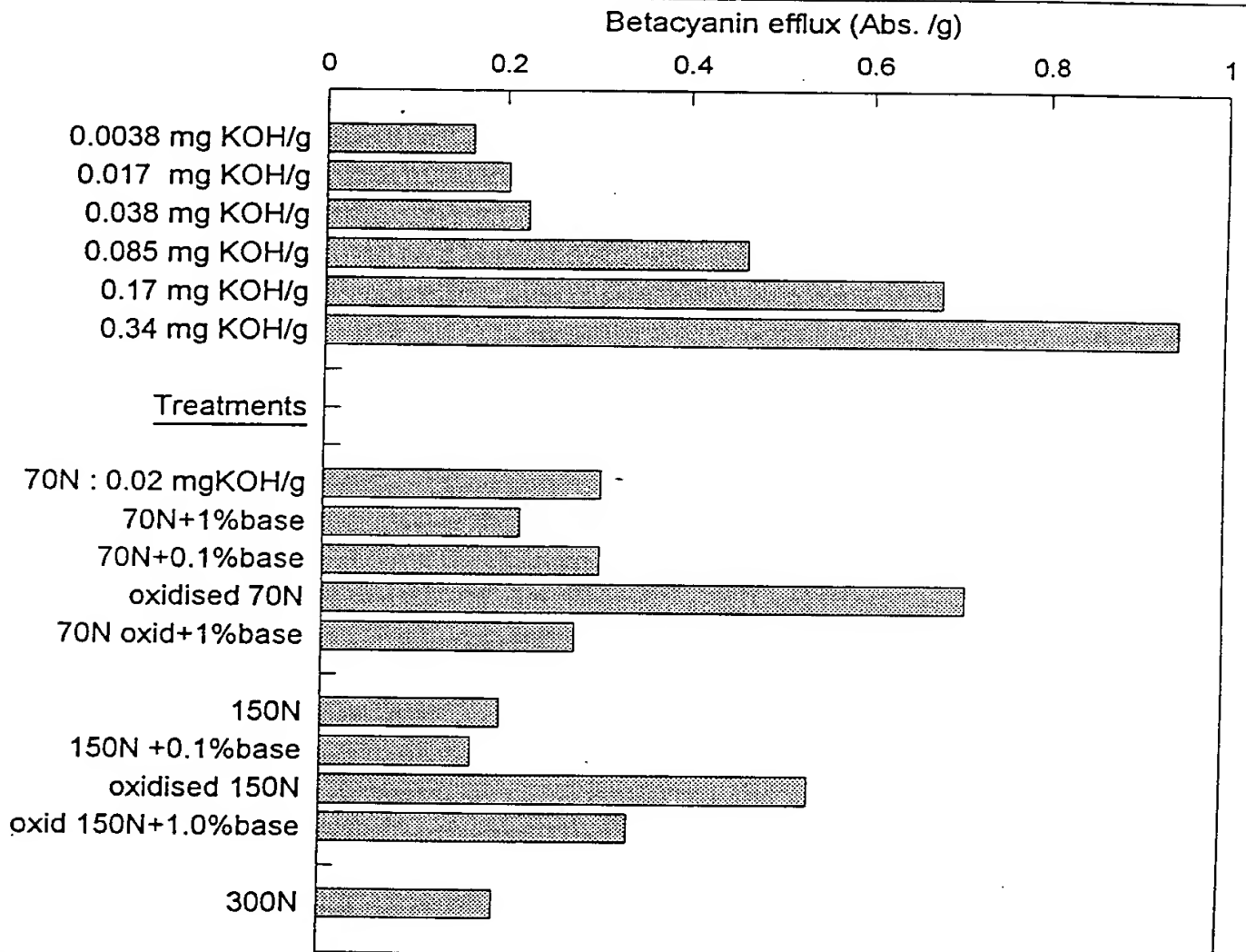
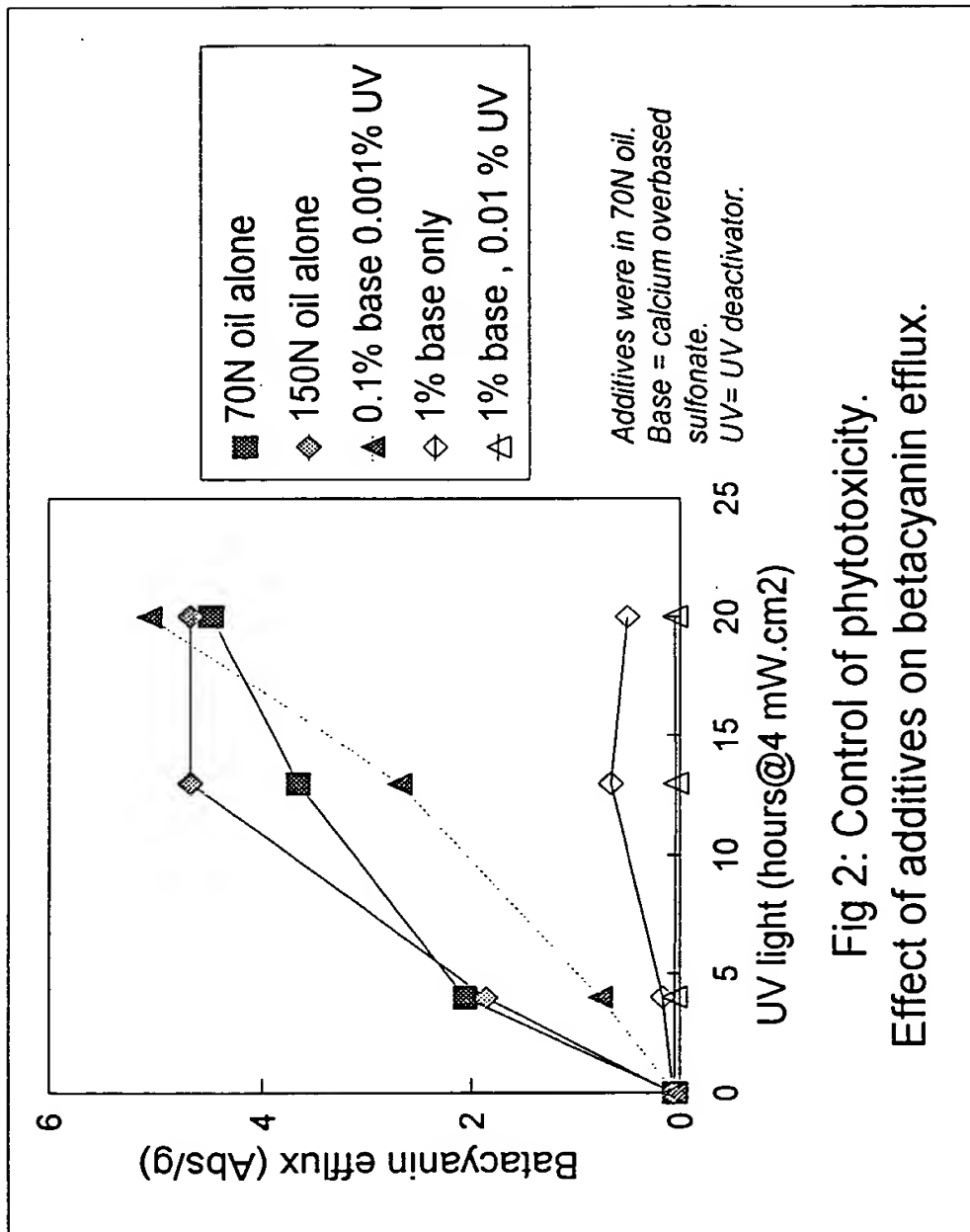


Fig I : Effect of acidity on betacyanin efflux and control by addition of base.



**Fig 2: Control of phytotoxicity.
Effect of additives on betacyanin efflux.**

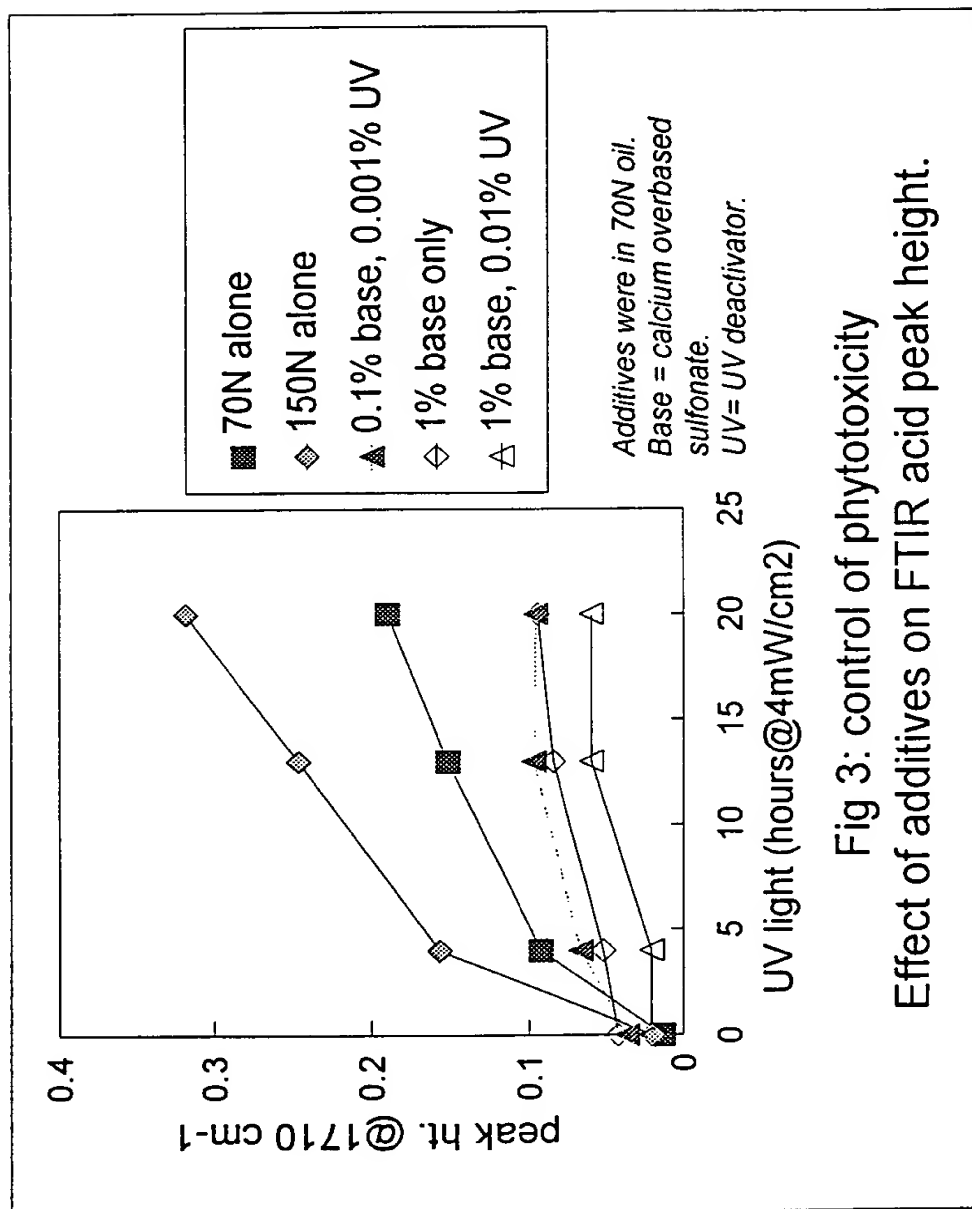


Fig 3: control of phytotoxicity
Effect of additives on FTIR acid peak height.

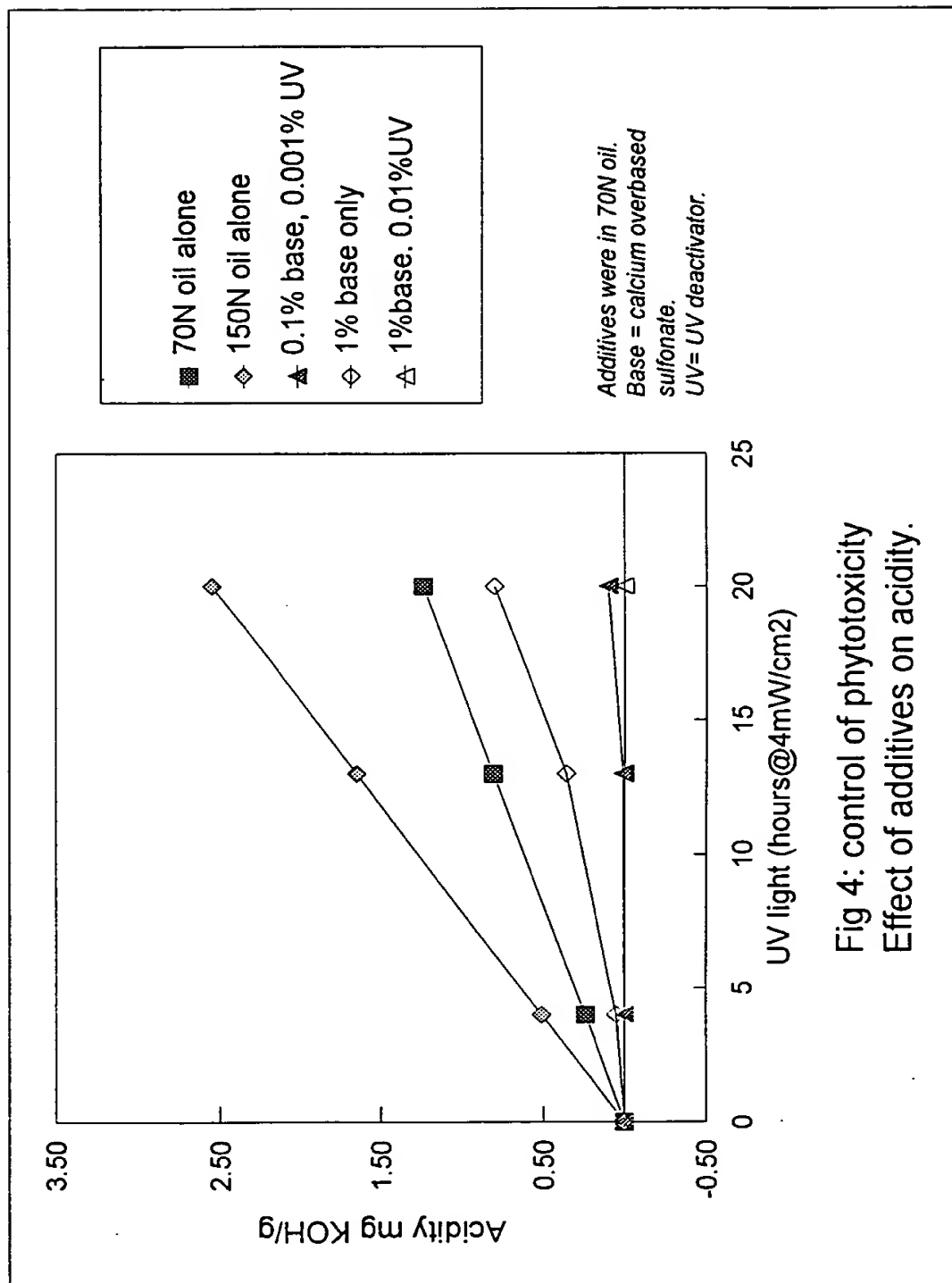
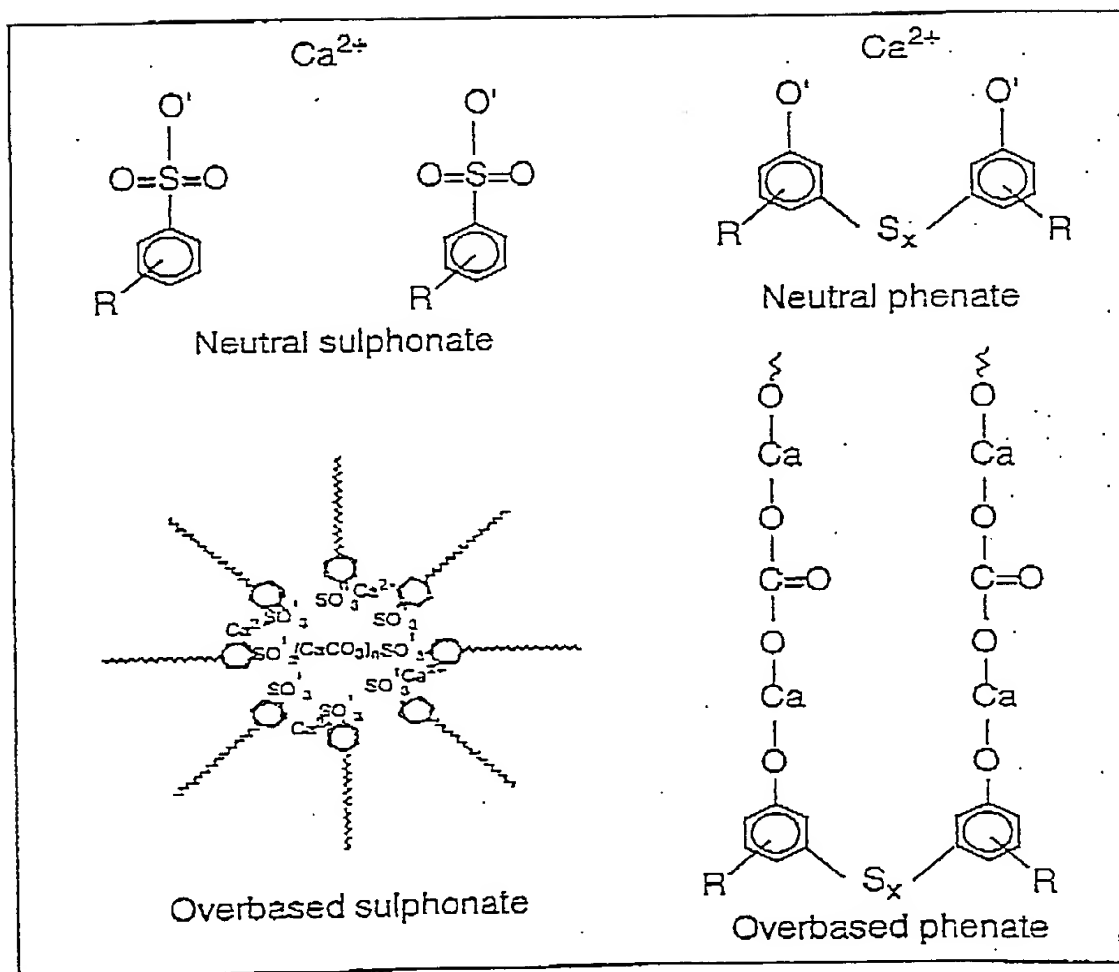
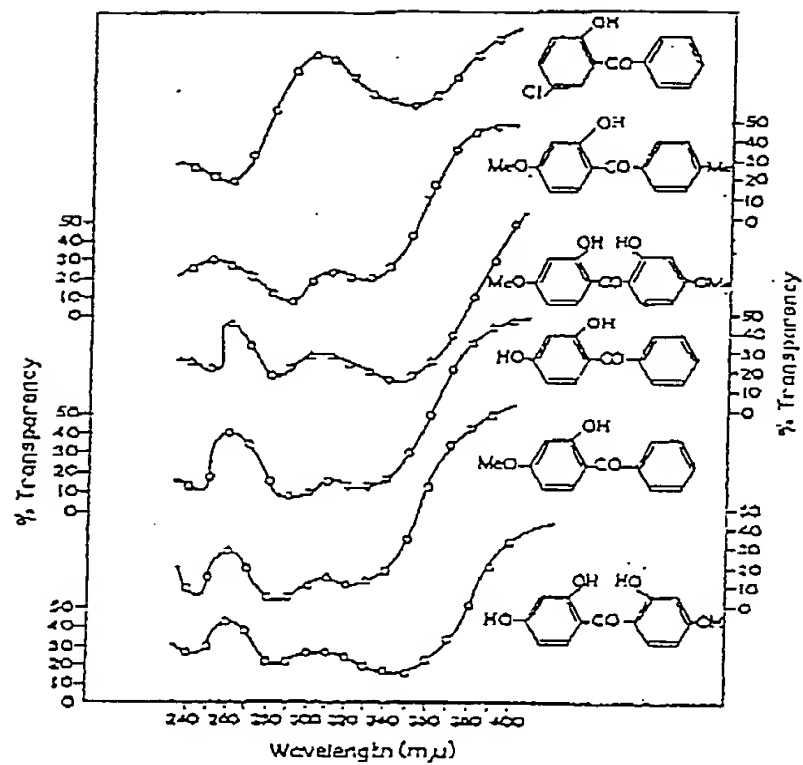


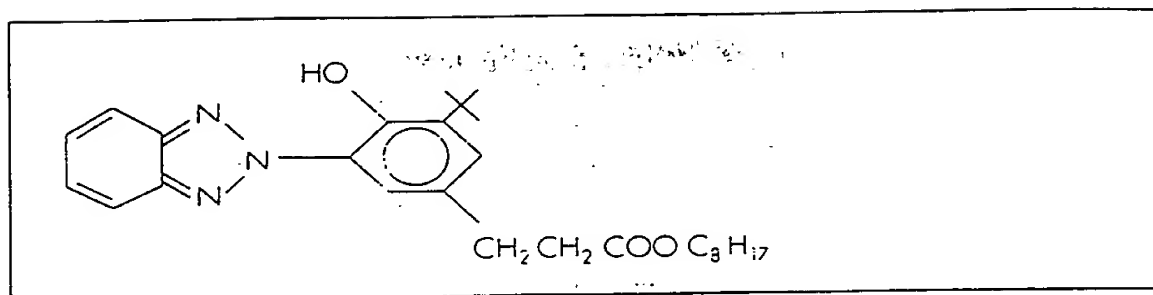
Fig 4: control of phytotoxicity
Effect of additives on acidity.

FIGURE 5



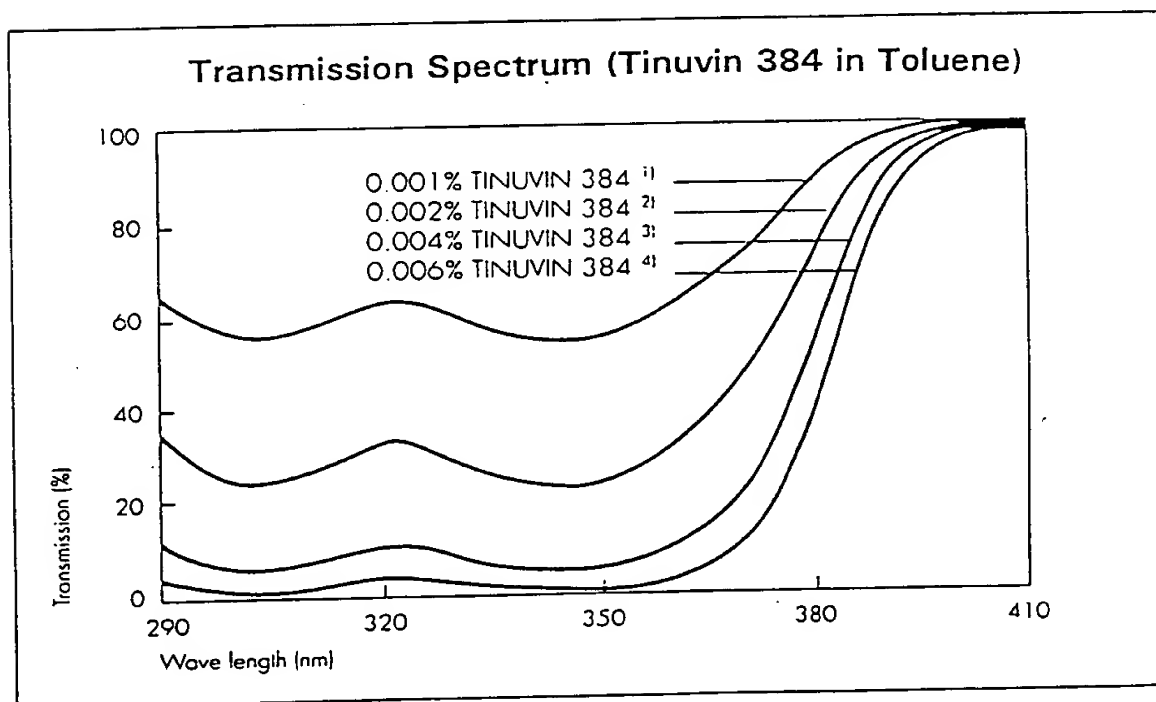


U.V. absorption spectra of typical 2-hydroxy-benzophenones.
(Reproduced by kind permission of Fery Lutz, 5 (1959) 63)



Iso-octyl-3-(3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-tert. butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate
Molecular weight: 451.6

FIGURE 8



Absorption maximum: 343 nm

¹⁾ corresponds to 0.25% in a 40 μm film
²⁾ corresponds to 0.5 % in a 40 μm film

³⁾ corresponds to 1.0% in a 40 μm film
⁴⁾ corresponds to 1.5% in a 40 μm film

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)